

fourth to one third of the produce of the soil.

Under these circumstances, it is vain to look to that source as one of heavy revenue, in case of occupying the Mexican territory. The thought of course if we take possession of the territory, we could obtain the same percentage of duty that has heretofore been exacted by the Mexican government, but even this, if it is to be collected by the means of large bodies of troops stationed there, for the purpose would result in very little if any advantage over the expense incurred, particularly as the location of the mines, and the variety and extent of the country.

[N. O. Bulletin.]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Below we give an abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which accompanied the President's Message on the 15th inst. and which contains the most important statistics contained therein, showing the receipts and expenditures of the past fiscal year, and the estimate for 1848.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1847. In obedience to law the following report is respectfully submitted:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1847, were:

From Customs, \$23,717,364 00
Public lands, 2,499,366 00
Miscellaneous sources, 100,570 51
Avails of Treasury notes and loans, 25,679,199 45

Total Receipts, \$52,995,599 96

Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1846, 9,100,430 68

Total means, \$62,096,030 64

The expenditures during the same fiscal year were \$50,451,177 65

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1847, of \$1,701,251 29

As appears in detail by the accompanying statement A.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, are:

From Customs, \$23,717,364 00
Public lands, 2,499,366 00
Miscellaneous sources, 100,570 51
Avails of Treasury notes and loans, 25,679,199 45

Total Receipts, \$52,995,599 96

Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1847, 1,701,251 29

Total means, \$54,696,851 25

The estimated expenditures for the same period, as estimated, \$53,865,660 07

Excess of expenditures over means, \$1,701,251 29

The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, were \$50,451,177 65, as appears in detail, by accompanying statement B.

The estimated expenditures for the public services, during the other three quarters, from 1st Oct., 1847, to 30th June, 1848, are:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, & miscellaneous, \$5,486,180 12
Army proper, including volunteers, 19,080,965 58
Ordinance, fortifications, &c., 2,036,446 50
Indian department, 4,720,000 00
Pensions, 1,063,512 64
Navy establishment, 10,911,072 47
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes, 9,259,597 18
Texas, notes outstanding when presented, 267,139 21

Total, \$53,865,660 07

Excess of expenditures over means, 1st July, 1848, \$1,701,251 29

The estimated receipts, means and expenditures for fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1848, and ending 30th June, 1849, are:

From Customs, \$23,717,364 00
Public lands, 2,499,366 00
Miscellaneous sources, 100,570 51
Avails of Treasury notes and loans, 25,679,199 45

Total Receipts, \$52,995,599 96

Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1847, 1,701,251 29

Total means, \$54,696,851 25

The estimated expenditures for the same period, as estimated, \$53,865,660 07

Excess of expenditures over means, 1st July, 1849, \$1,701,251 29

The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, were \$50,451,177 65, as appears in detail, by accompanying statement C.

The estimated expenditures for the public services, during the other three quarters, from 1st Oct., 1848, to 30th June, 1849, are:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, & miscellaneous, \$5,486,180 12
Army proper, including volunteers, 19,080,965 58
Ordinance, fortifications, &c., 2,036,446 50
Indian department, 4,720,000 00
Pensions, 1,063,512 64
Navy establishment, 10,911,072 47
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes, 9,259,597 18
Texas, notes outstanding when presented, 267,139 21

Total, \$53,865,660 07

Excess of expenditures over means, 1st July, 1849, \$1,701,251 29

The estimated receipts, means and expenditures for fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1849, and ending 30th June, 1850, are:

From Customs, \$23,717,364 00
Public lands, 2,499,366 00
Miscellaneous sources, 100,570 51
Avails of Treasury notes and loans, 25,679,199 45

Total Receipts, \$52,995,599 96

Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1848, 1,701,251 29

Total means, \$54,696,851 25

The estimated expenditures for the same period, as estimated, \$53,865,660 07

Excess of expenditures over means, 1st July, 1850, \$1,701,251 29

The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, were \$50,451,177 65, as appears in detail, by accompanying statement D.

The estimated expenditures for the public services, during the other three quarters, from 1st Oct., 1849, to 30th June, 1850, are:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, & miscellaneous, \$5,486,180 12
Army proper, including volunteers, 19,080,965 58
Ordinance, fortifications, &c., 2,036,446 50
Indian department, 4,720,000 00
Pensions, 1,063,512 64
Navy establishment, 10,911,072 47
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes, 9,259,597 18
Texas, notes outstanding when presented, 267,139 21

Total, \$53,865,660 07

Excess of expenditures over means, 1st July, 1850, \$1,701,251 29

The estimated receipts, means and expenditures for fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1850, and ending 30th June, 1851, are:

From Customs, \$23,717,364 00
Public lands, 2,499,366 00
Miscellaneous sources, 100,570 51
Avails of Treasury notes and loans, 25,679,199 45

Total Receipts, \$52,995,599 96

Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1849, 1,701,251 29

Total means, \$54,696,851 25

The estimated expenditures for the same period, as estimated, \$53,865,660 07

Excess of expenditures over means, 1st July, 1851, \$1,701,251 29

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After returning thanks to Providence, the President says that no change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The War to which the United States has been forced to engage with the government of Mexico still continues. It is sufficient on the present occasion to say that wanton violation on the rights, persons and property of our citizens, committed by Mexico, repeated acts of bad faith through a long series of years in disregard of solemn treaty stipulations for indemnity to our citizens, not only constituted ample cause for the war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as to justify us before the world in resorting to extreme measures.

With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our rights by force, but continued to seek peaceable redress for our wrongs. We had suffered by amicable negotiation in hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice.

In this hope we were disappointed. Our Minister of Peace sent to Mexico was indignantly rejected, the Mexican government refusing to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose, and finally under unjustifiable pretences, involved the two countries in war by invading the territory of Texas, striking the first blow and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil. The United States was the aggrieved nation Mexico commenced the war and we were compelled in self defence to repel the invader and vindicate the national honor and interest, by presenting the war with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

The existence of war having been declared by Congress, it became my duty under the Constitution and laws, to continue to prosecute it—this duty I have performed through every stage of its progress—I have manifested a willingness to terminate the war by just peace, but Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States.

The President speaks of the loss of brave officers, and recommends Government to take care of their families. He recapitulates the victories won by our army.

The President states that a peace commissioner was appointed with no power to interfere with military operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command, and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of the fact. The Commissioner did not reach Headquarters till another brilliant victory, (Cerro Gordo) had been won. His presence with the army, and his diplomatic character, were made known to the Mexican government from Puebla on the 12th of June, and many weeks elapsed after their receipt, and no overtures were made nor any desire expressed by the Mexican Government to enter into negotiations.

The Commissioner took with him the project of a treaty, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was the cession of territory, which it was well known was the only indemnity in the power of Mexico to make for the just and long deferred claims of our citizens, and to reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war. To reject the indemnity by refusing to accept cession of territory would be to abandon our just demands. A treaty of peace without providing for indemnity would enable Mexico to relieve herself from her just liabilities. No treaty which does not provide ample means for discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when it made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. It is manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that the act passed upon the executive recommendation appropriating three millions of dollars for that express object. The doctrine of nonterritory is the doctrine of no indemnity. Its sanction would be the public acknowledgment that our country was wrong. The terms of the treaty proposed were not only just to Mexico, but were deemed of a most liberal character.

The Commissioner was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as a boundary, and obtain the cession of New Mexico, the California, and a privilege of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum. That it might be met not only in Mexico but to all other nations, that the United States was not disposed to take advantage of the feeble power of Mexico, the Commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable. The terms of the treaty proposed by the Mexican Commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated as if Mexico were victorious, not vanquished. The cession proposed by the Commissioners of the United States was believed to be more in accordance with the convenience and interest of both nations than any other cession Mexico could be induced to make. The Mexican Government could not long continue to hold and govern them especially Upper California. The sagacity of European nations directed their attention to that province, and should we relinquish our claim, an effort would be made by some foreign power to obtain possession, which might involve us in more expensive wars.

The President recapitulates the advantages to those provinces if brought under our rule, not only to the United States, but to an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people thus transferred.

Believing his continued presence with the army would be productive of no good, I determined, (says the President) to recall the Commissioner. I shall not deem it proper, he continues, to make any further overtures for peace, but shall at all times be ready to consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico. Our arms having been everywhere victorious, and beginning to have a more extensive use, we are now at what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, and what should be the future policy.

We should secure and render available the resources already made, and should hold and occupy all which may fall into our possession. We should press military operations and levy contributions to defray the expenses of the war. In the meantime as Mexico refused all indemnity, we should adopt measures for indemnity to ourselves by appropriating permanently such portion of their territory. I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested to withdraw our army altogether to a designated line & simply hold and defend it.

To withdraw our forces would disgrace the nation in its own estimation and that of the world. To recede to a line and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war, but on the contrary, would give encouragement to Mexico. It has never been contemplated by me as an object of the war to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or annihilate her separate existence. We demand honorable peace. That peace must bring indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

It may be deemed proper for our commanding Generals to give encouragement and assurances of protection of the friends of peace in Mexico, in the establishment & maintenance of a free Republican Government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude peace. This may become the only mode of obtaining a peace, and could such be the result of the war it would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself.

If we ultimately fail in this, we should continue to occupy her country, taking the full measure of indemnity in our hands. This is necessary for our own safety, and for our established policy. It may be that the Mexican Government have misunderstood our forbearance. The prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them. They may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinions in the United States, the Mexicans having shown themselves incapable of appreciating our forbearance.

The President calls the attention of Congress to the condition of our citizens in China, and recommends that Congress pass a law for the punishment of American criminals in that country.

The Secretary of State has submitted estimates for the opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. For the remainder of the present fiscal year, a loan of \$18,000,000 will be sufficient provided Congress taxes tea and coffee and graduates the price of the public lands.

Should these measures be adopted early in the season, the loan may be reduced to \$17,000,000. Should the war be continued till June 30, 1849, a further loan of \$20,500,000 will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on Tea and Coffee. The tariff of 1846 is said to have worked admirably, and the President recommends that it be not disturbed.

The coinage at the Mint and its Branches, the past year amounts to over \$20,000,000, principally in converting foreign coin into American.

It is estimated that \$10,000,000 acres of Public lands will be surveyed and ready for market during the year 1849.

The President recommends the graduation and reduction of price of public lands. The Warehousing system is said to have worked well, and adherence to its provisions is recommended.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made with Bremen, but nothing satisfactory has been arranged with England.

The President asks authority to increase the regular army, and the volunteers.

The Emperor of Brazil will soon appoint a Minister to the United States.

The Imports for the year ending 30th June 1847, have amounted to \$146,545,000. The Exports during the same period have amounted to \$158,648,000, of which 150,000,000 are of domestic produce.

The receipts of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, have amounted to \$26,340,000, of which from Customs \$23,747,000; sales of public lands \$2,498,000.

The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1847, amounted to \$59,450,000, of which \$3,522,000 was on account of the public debt. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1848, are \$48,425,960, including a balance in the Treasury, if peace is not concluded, of \$50,615,000 on vigorous measures being taken to argument the contributions from Mexico.

The President recommends strongly a duty on tea and coffee, and estimates \$3,000,000 income from this source. He states that the financial system, established by the Constitutional Treasury has been eminently successful, and he recommends a strict adherence to it, especially to its vital provision which separates the Government from all connection with Banks. Some amendments are recommended.

The Imports of specie for the fiscal year amounts to \$24,121,000. The President recommends the establishment of a Mint in New York, and urges the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon and the bestowment of grant of land in that country to actual settlers from the United States.

The revenue of the Post Office department has been sufficient, the past year, to defray all its expenses.

The remainder of the Message embraces statements regarding the Indian tribes, the operations of the Navy, contracts for Mail steamships. Postal arrangements with Great Britain (not important enough for telegraphing) and concludes by referring to the words of the first and most illustrious of his predecessors in relation to the danger to our Union of characterizing parties by geographical discrimination as Northern & Southern, Atlantic and Western.

A POINT OF ORDER.—In the New York Legislature, a member paused in the midst of a remarkable windy speech, to take a drink of water. Another member, named Bloom, rose to a point of order. Every body started, wondering what the point of order was. "What is it?" and the speaker, "I think, sir," continued Bloom, "it is out of order for a wind mill to go by water."

A wiser, if honest, can be truly honest, says a member.

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

RUTLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

It will be seen by the notice of the Commissioners of this Company, that an alteration has been made in the time of opening their books, and that subscriptions for stock in said Company will not be received until the 12th of January next, instead of the 11th, as before advertised. This change, we understand, is made in consequence of a failure in getting the notice to some of the papers in time for them to give the necessary notice, as required by the charter.

As there is considerable competition—as it regards the route and western termination of this connecting link between the Burlington and Rutland Railroad and the Washington and Saratoga—and especially as no one can doubt the profitability of such stock as can be invested—either route being the chosen one—we apprehend there will be something of a struggle to see "who is who." As it regards this controversy we can and should have but little to say. We have but little personal interest in this matter; and as a citizen of the town of Rutland we have but a single reason to give in preference to one route over the other. But, if, as is most probable, this contest is to end like the one so long held by the friends of the Rutland and Central roads—in the immediate or ultimate construction of both the western branches of this road—then, as a citizen of the country of Rutland, with its interests as a whole, at heart, we should have a preference as to which route should be first carried through. Mr. Walton, the able editor of the Montpelier Watchman & Journal, alluded to this connection road as the one which he, so long since, prophesied would be built. We will admit that his prophecy is about to be fulfilled—and the only drawback on his character as a seer, is, that what he then prophesied every body else knew to be inevitable. This connection road, it is now certain, is about to be pressed forward with a view to its early completion: the only question remaining, as we think, being whether we shall have one or two points of termination on the south-western extremity of the line—or if two, which should first be pressed forward. For ourselves we have no doubt of the speedy completion of a road connecting the Burlington and Rutland and the Washington and Saratoga roads; and we feel quite as confident that the day is not far distant when a diverging road from this one will be constructed;—whether to the right or the left—whether long or short, depends entirely, as we conceive, upon the action of those now in interest. With this belief firmly impressed upon us, we believe that the true interest of the country, as a whole, demands the construction of that road first, which shall bring this diverging point farthest from her border.

Many, we are aware, suppose that this point of divergence—in case both branches are ultimately completed—will necessarily occur at the same place, whichever branch may be first secured. This, we think, is a great mistake, but to all we would say, look! and when you are "sure you're right" then go ahead.

TERRITORY! NO MORE TERRITORY!! NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY!!!

The territorial question is like to become one of the interesting and exciting questions of the day; and, as upon the issue hangs, in a degree, the question of War or Peace—to say nothing of the future destinies of this great Republic—we are led to infer that this subject will early agitate Congress and the entire people of the country. The triangular form into which this subject is now thrown, renders it the more interesting, as well as intricate, and great anxiety will be felt to see which angle of this political triangle will be best defended and sustained.

All who have read Marryat's "Midshipman Easy" will remember that in a certain triangular duel, there was a wonderful difference in corners; and we think that in the present case too much care cannot be taken by our men in Congress—those from the north, especially—in avoiding that particular position occupied by the victim in the duel above alluded to.

The following resolutions were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dickinson of New York, on the 15th inst., and nothing here need be said in relation to them. They speak plainly, and are to be understood as expressing the sentiment of the Administration on this subject—being identical with the sentiments heretofore expressed by Mr. Dallas, Gen. Cass, and last, though (perhaps) not least, the great Mr. Polk himself.

The resolutions of the Senator from New York are as follows:

Resolved, That true policy requires that the government of the United States strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent by the acquisition of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained; and that neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial or other relations thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed or institutions be provided for or established inconsistent with the rights of the people thereof, to form a free sovereign state, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government for the territory belonging to the United States, the principle of self government upon which our federal system rests will be best promoted—the true measures and spirit of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the Legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

The true and honest meaning of these resolutions we take to be, let that, we must, in accordance with the advice of Mr. Polk, take a goodly portion of Mexican and Polk, that the principles of the Wilcox Provision must not be allowed to embarrass the Government, or of the Slave power, in the future control of said territory.

Mr. Calhoun, on the other hand, brings in a counter resolution, declining against the annexation of more territory, and insisting strenuously against the prosecution of the present war with Mexico for the purpose of such acquisition. Whether this act of Mr. Calhoun is designed as a "double header," both to the Administration and the friends of the Wilcox Provision, remains to be seen; but be this as it may, all parties are aroused, and the introduction of these resolutions will open the whole question;—and as this is in fact the main question involved in the war, we rejoice that action is about to be had upon it.

The following are the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico, and to hold it either as a province or to incorporate it into the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted, and a departure from the settled policy of the Government. In conflict with its character and genius, and in the end subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted, which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

The introduction of these counter resolutions will bring into the discussion the ablest men in the Senate, and so far as that body is concerned, an opportunity will be afforded to test the strength of the Wilcox Provision principle as against those endorsed by the Administration on the one hand, and Mr. Calhoun on the other.

A NEW PLAY OF "THE MILLER & HIS MEN." Great excitement has been produced—among the money changers, particularly—in Boston during the past week, by the sudden and unexpected return to their midst of one Mr. Geo. Miller—sumamed the "Little General"—Mr. Miller, it will be recollected, absented himself suddenly from the city some two or three weeks since, and as no one knew of his whereabouts, and sundry large notes with his name and others upon them, coming to maturity "about these days," the cry of "lorgery!" stop thief!" and "what not," was raised—State Street swarmed—and great was the buzz in that generally quiet street.

The name of Mr. Belknap of the Central Railroad was the one most used in connection with these forgeries, having had, it was said, his name forged on paper to the amount of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars. Other sufferers "too numerous to mention" also made their appearance—men with lacerated faces—whatever might have been their feelings beneath their jackets—appeared at every turn—and though some paid up—the general opinion in Boston seemed to be that the name of Miller on a note was enough to render it tolerably certain that all the other signatures were forged. But grief, especially among money changers, will not last forever, and as the great departed has now returned, we suppose all mourning for his absence has ceased in Boston.

Thus has ended the first act of this play, and we understand the 2nd will open with a court scene, where legal investigation will be had as to the whole bearings of this case. Whether the play will turn out a farce or melo-drama, remains to be seen.

We see that President Polk has already favored Congress and the nation with another Message—occupying some five or six columns of our largest city papers—and purporting to be his apology for not signing the River and Harbor Bill of the last session. This veto Message is of a piece with the ordinary State papers of Mr. Polk—Special pleading, duplicity and misrepresentation are its particular characteristics. By this last emanation from the great head of the Government we are again reminded that "war exists, by the act of Mexico" and that the last Congress by its appropriations endorsed it. In speaking of this last production of Mr. Polk, the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following opinion of it, and which opinion we think will be fully endorsed by all sensible men, not bound up in the chains of party. The Courier & Enquirer says:

The whole tone of the Message is that of a pettifogging, narrow minded abstractionist—of one resolved to walk in the footsteps of Jackson, but lacking alike his stride and power. He opposes all internal improvement, because it carried too far, it will involve the country in a heavy debt; and he does not see where Congress can stop!—Did it ever occur to President Polk, that the war with Mexico, if carried too far will be likely to produce the same result? And does he see exactly where it will stop?—The plea is paltry, hypocritical and dishonest. Mr. Polk himself does not believe it valid. It would prevent Congress from doing anything, for there is no expenditure to which the same objection would not apply. The discretion of Congress affords the remedy specified—and on that discretion the country must and does rely. Congress represents the people;—and it is its prerogative to fix limits to its own action in such cases as this. It belongs to Congress to decide what should be aided and what should not, that body has the same discretion in every case; and there is no more objection on this ground to its action in this, than in any other matter.

Gen. Taylor—This great hero of modern times, has passed through New Orleans and is doubtless, long ere this, quietly resting from his labors in the heart of his family at home. The papers of the South and Southwest are literally filled with the accounts of his reception at New Orleans and other places. He is represented as being in excellent health, and it is said he bears his honors nobly and well.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. There is a sad falling off in the tone of American state papers generally, and in none more conspicuously and painfully than in the message of late years. Compare the message on hand with the state papers of Gen. Washington, for example, and the most ordinary mind must perceive the difference. The calm dignity, the conscious integrity, the serene repose of the mind in its reliance upon truth and right, his paternal love for the whole country, the absence of all bitterness of feeling towards opponents, and the elevation above sectional and party feeling which characterize the papers of Washington, are strangely and strongly in contrast with the anxious, fevered excitement, which runs through the paper now before us, with the desire everywhere apparent to make a case, to justify ourselves and party and to reflect upon another—the fear of standing unfavorably in the estimation of the country and hence pleading his own cause as if truth and singleness of purpose would not do it for him; in short, a tone of selfish care pervades the whole, and gives pain to the reader from beginning to end of his task!

The truth is, the bitter spirit of political ambition and partisanship has spread everywhere, and corrupted, from the highest to the lowest, those who have been involved in the scales of political life.

There are some things which we regret to see in this message—as the reflection, in the face of history, of the assertion that Mexico began the war, and the other assertion that Congress voted with great unanimity the declaration that "war existed by the act of Mexico, when everybody knows that the whole Whig party in Congress protested against that declaration at that time—The trick of a ruse, by which their opponents were made to appear to sanction the declaration is well understood, and by no means less than the President himself. He dishonors his place by stooping to so very small and transparent a device.

It is evident that one of the nations must be wrong in every war; and that if making a treaty of peace without stipulation as to the objects of the war is a confession of wrong then the treaty of Ghent was a confession of our wrong against Great Britain, and James K. Polk is a Hartford Convention Federalist.

But the assertion that "the present war was declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity," is every way so extraordinary in itself, and so at war with the known facts in the case, that Mr. Polk must have blushed when he wrote it, if such an occurrence were possible. Besides, if it would do no good for our country it confesses itself in the wrong—how would it do for Mexico? Is she less proud? Do her statesmen and generals vapor less than ours? No doubt she is wicker than we are, and may yet be glad to sue for peace to save her existence. But that is a question of might and not of right. Morally speaking, a nation, even a republic, may do wrong, and with all due reference to Mr. Polk, unless he is infallible like kings under the old maxim, he made a great mistake in beginning this war, to say the least of it.

His talk about the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by Mexico, is worthy of himself, but of no other man in the Union.—[Portsmouth Journal.]

Mr. Wilcox. A Washington correspondent of the Tribune says of this gentleman: "The most famous man hereabout now is David Wilcox. If the monstrous digibe indicative of fame, he has it—for no man in these parts is thus (he is) 'familiarly' 'more pointed at with the finger.' 'There goes the Provost,' says one, 'Where?' inquires another. 'There, do you not see him?—that rather stout, Dutch-built man with round proportions, greatest in the girth with light hair, light eyes, florid complexion, with neither whiskers nor mustache nor imperial nor goatee, to adorn or disfigure Nature. A man of some 5 feet 8 inches, good natured countenance, and (of late) somewhat conscious expression. And yet he is a man made great by newspapers—they have done much more for him than Nature.' But for the press, he might have glided down the stream of time without breaking its surface by a ripple—as the pious Watts says 'like unknowing and unknown.'"

FREEMAN'S BODY FOUND. We learn that the body of Richard Freeman, who has been missing at Great Falls since Sunday night, Dec. 5, supposed to have been murdered, was found about 10 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, in the river a few rods above the dam of the Great Falls Manufacturing Co. Our correspondent writes us on Sunday:

A coroner's inquest is now being held. In the mean time the public excitement is intense. Thousands of people have been standing about the spot where the body was found, and near Fernald's tavern on the Berwick (Mr.) side of the river. As Mr. Fernald had the name of keeping a bad house, and his language gave people to understand if any person prosecuted him for a violation of the law, that said prosecutor would not be safe, there were indications of a mob, to quell which Mr. Fernald went out a written agreement binding himself to quit the house in three days. The response from the multitude was "Turn out the liquor!"

The Selectmen then came forward, and promised that the spirit should be removed in the morning. But this would not answer and Mr. Fernald finally let his friends turn out what spirit he had on hand, when the boys attempted to burn it, but failed in the attempt.